the heat developed will moulder them down into a much more comminuted state than any mechanical means can do; the larger the heap the more powerful the action, and a slight covering of earth, mixed, if you will, with plaster, will aid in retaining any ammonia that may be evolved. In clays, where potash is not often required, common soil may take the clase of the ashes. In this Province of Quebec, until the price of artificial manures is lowered considerably, it is vain to look for their general employment." own into a much more comminuted state

Some Rocky Farms Excellent for Fruit.

Every farmer should study the adaptability of his soil and endeavor to so manage his land as to obtain the largest profitable return from it. Not all farms are good grass land, but yet, some one must own them, and they must do the best they can with them. Some farms are so full of rocks that it is impossible to cultivate more than small portions of them, yet the soil may be of the best quality, and excellent for the growth of apple-trees. In New England there are large areas where the land is so rocky that the farm seems almost valueless, except for pastures, and yet apple-trees thrive remarkably well on them. A tree only needs to get a start and it is sure to make a good thrifty growth. Numbers of trees are seen springing up by the roadside and in pastures, so that quite large orchards will be met with which have sprung up in this way. A man in Winthrop, Maine, had one of these hard, stony farms. He noticed that Roxbury Russets throve remarkably well on his farm, and about thirty years ago he began to set out apple-trees and graft them to Roxbury Rusets. He has kept on setting the trees, till now he has about thirty acres in orchards, and his annual sales of fruit mount to about \$2 000 or upwards per ear. Now, that rocky farm of his is just s profitable as the best of farms free rom weeds in his section. The same hing might be done with many other ocky farms. Set them to apple-trees, are for the trees and await the coming arvest. In this way some of the most ocky and forbidding looking farms could e made very profitable.

Give the Boys a Chance.

Martin Parvin writes the Ohio Farmer f a farmer who gave his boy the use of a narter of an acre. The boy was widewake and set it to strawberries; in two ears he owned two acres; and now, hree years from the beginning, he owns ive acres of land, and last season he leared \$500 above all expenses on strawperries alone. It is a pity that more armers do not give their boys a chance o follow their bent in farm management. f he likes stock-raising, give him a few heep or cattle; if gardening or grain uits him, let him have a piece of land for is own use, and don't, for pity's sake, after he has his produce ready for market, sell it for him and pocket the money; for if you do, ten to one, your boy will be filled with an ambition to figure behind a counter or study law or medicine, or go into some other business where a dozen are waiting for an opening, while millions of acres are being slowly but surely robbed of their fertility for want of just such men as these bright boys will make to handle them skilfully.

Education.

According to Ruskin, an educated man ought to know these things: First, where he is-that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is, what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what it is made of, and what may be made of it. Secondly, where he is going-that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; what seems to be the nature of that other world. Thirdly, what he had best do under the circumstances-that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what is his place in society; and what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it. The mau who knows these things, and who has his will so subdued in the learning of them that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, is an educated man; and the man who knows them not is uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel.

Make Pork from Young Animals.

It is most profitable to make pork from young pigs. A bushel of corn will produce more pounds of increase in weight when fed to a pig three months old. The cost of producing a given weight of pork increases with the age of the animal. If it is desirous to produce an increase of one ton of pork by feeding one hundred swine, that increase will be more cheaply obtained by feeding pigs under six months of age than by feeding those which are a year old, or older ones. The man who allows his young pigs to have a scanty allewance of food permits the opportunity for profitable feeding to slip by, and is obliged to produce his pork at an increased cost by feeding when the swine are older.

The Maine Farmer.

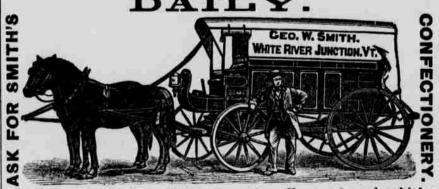
This old and much honored agricultural journal (one of the oldest in America, now in its fifty-second year) has been enlarged by the addition of one column to the page, with a proportional lengthening of the others. At the same time (Dr. Lapham having withdrawn), it comes under the editorial charge of Z. A. Gilbert, secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, an experienced farmer, dairy-man and fruit-grower, and an able and agacious writer. There can be no doubt that under Mr. Gilbert's control the Farmer will sustain and increase its already solid reputation, and will continue to be what tt has long been, one of the best and most successful of agricultural journals. Mew Advertisements.

person who will take 1 Fill each night from 1 to 13 weeks, may be restored to health, if such a thing be possible. For Female Complaints these Fills have no Physicians use them for the cure of LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhor sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Masi

REMEMBER

That Farwell is closing out his stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furs and Furnishing Goods very cheap "Before moving into his new store." All shop-worn or old style goods will be closed out regardless of cost. Children's Overcoats from \$1.75 upwards. Men's Overcoats from \$3.00 upwards. Black Beaver Ulsters, \$5.00. Look at them before buying elsewhere.

65,000 Hanover Crackers



Manufactured at White River Junction, Vermont, and sold by all Dealers in Vermont and New Hampshire.

The steady increasing demand for my goods has compelled me each year to enlarge and increase my facilities, and now I have the largest and most complete Factory of the kind in Vermont. Turning out over 65,000 "Hanover" Crackers every working day proves that "Hanover" Crackers are what the people want. Thanking you for your generous patronage in the past, and hoping you will always ask for Smith's Confectionary and "Hanover" Crackers, I am respectfully.

GEORGE W. SMITH, - - - - White River Junction, Vt.

HENRY LOWE & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Teas, Coffees, Flour, Butter, Produce,

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps and Fine Family Groceries. Sole Agents for the well-known brands of Archibald's Extra Spring Wheat

NEW ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR!

and White Roll

New Roller Process St. Louis Flour! Would respectfully call the attention of the TRADE and FAM-ILIES to these brands. Superior to all others in the past, and GUARANTEED TO BE THE BEST IN AMERICA TO-DAY! Give them a trial once and you will be convinced that the above statement, though strong, is nevertheless true.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT!

We are now receiving direct from the large Manufacturing House of Messrs. Springer Brothers, Boston, fresh invoices of their New and Fashionable CLOAKS. We invite our customers to see these goods. Every garment bears Manufacturers' name in full. Respectfully,

J. G. MORRISON & CO.,

Union Block, State St., - - - - Montpelier, Vt.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

T. C. PHINNEY,

Bookseller and Stationer, would respectfully call the attention of book-buyers to his large and well-selected stock of new and desirable books of the season. Large buyers, Sunday-schools and Public Libraries, furnished at special rates.

School Books of all Kinds! Writing Papers, Envelopes, and School and Counting House Stationery of every description, selling at lower prices than ever before offered in this market.

PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, And an endless variety of Fancy Gods, Games, Croquet and Base Ball Goods, all of which will be sold at astonishingly low prices. Any book you see advertised will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

- - - State St., Montpelier, Vt. T. C. Phinney -

About a year ago, speaking of the Da-

ota "boom," we said, in these columns that when the territory was pretty well filled up, the railroads and millers would begin to put on the screws, and that in a ountry where wheat is the only money crop the farmers would have a hard time. A friend in Dakota sends us regularly the Grafton (Walsh county) News & Times, from which we cut the following confir-

mation of those views, wondering only that the newspapers dare to tell the truth about the matter : "Millers have professed for many years to be able to take smut out of wheat with ease, even the smallest custom mills being furnished with such appliances. And now, at this late day, from ten to forty per cent is being docked from the price for smut. As for frosted wheat, the best authority to-day in this country estimates the wheat damaged from this cause at four per cent, while buyers are cutting grades on a large proportion on account of frost. Forty-seven cents is being offered for wheat; in other words, twenty-seven per cent is being cut from highest rates here for better wheat than seventy per cent of all the spring wheat grown in the United States, outside of Minnesota and Dakota. The consequence of all this is something fearful. Hundreds of farm--hard-working, honest men-will be

orippled for life or hopelessly ruined, to help out men who are already reeking with wealth, rolled into their offers by the hard working toilers of the prairie, who have ventured their all. This is strong language, but the occasion war-rants the use of much stronger. The farmer in the Red River valley has had much to contend with, difficulties of every kind. Sharpers of all sorts have infested the country, and hundreds of Shylocks have drawn each their pound of flesh. But he has been able heretofore to keep up his courage, assured that he could not be downed while certain of a fair price for the products of his toil which nature so abundantly promised. But now his last hope is to be cut off. Grasping rail-

have combined, and he is henceforward to be their slave." Bone and Ashes.

road corporations and millers' associations

Mr. Jenner Fust of the Montreal Journal of Agriculture, an old and well experienced farmer on both sides of the Atlantic, sfeer quoting some remarks of ours upon the relative value of superphosphate and ground bones, says in the Journal:

"There is very little difference of opinion among practical men as to the rela-tive values of phosphoric acid in a soluble and insoluble state, provided always that the crystalline form of phosphate of lime (apatite) be excluded altogether; apatite, as I have often shown, is useless unless dis-solved. For top-dressing grain-crops, for forcing the young turnips out of the way of the fly, common sense would advise the use of a rapidly available manure—superphosphate; to all other cases, finely ground bones, coprolites, or the other softer forms of mineral phosphates, will answer all purposes. I am happy to see that Dr. Hoskins in the above article on fertilizof treating raw bones with moistened ashes. In this case, it will not be found necessary to grind the bones very fine, as